(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2625.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1797.

VIENNA, *February* 20.

HIS Imperial majesty being informed that a general opinion prevailed all over Europe, which had even been supported in the British house of commons, by authentic documents, of general La Fayette, his family, and fellow-prisoners, suffering in the dungeons of Olmutz the most barbarous treatment; that they have been for years kept rigorously confined in separate cells, infected with the pestilential air of a morass and a common sewer, of two barracks and two hospitals, without being allowed the benefit of either air, exercise, or intercourse with each other; that the health of the prisoners was so far impaired as to require medical assistance almost daily;—has just ordered that commissioners should be appointed to inquire particularly into their former treatment, and the present situation of the prisoners; and that an authenticated report should be sent without delay to the court.

The curiosity of the public, so much interested in favour of those unhappy victims, is strongly excited to know what was the motive, and what is likely to be the result of this order. Is it in consequence of his Imperial majesty being now, for the first time, acquainted with the treatment of the prisoners? or of the official declaration made by the British minister, that he had *no* share in it? Has the magnanimous conduct of the emperor of Russia towards Kosciusko, by which he has so unequivocally disclaimed being an accomplice of the prosecutors of La Fayette, disposed our court to follow his example? Is it at last that our ministers, anticipating the notification intended to be made by the Directory, that the prisoners at Olmutz were considered by the French government as prisoners of war, avail themselves of the opportunity to justify the detention of the three French officers, and have resolved in consequence to treat them as prisoners of war, and to allow them to breathe out of their dungeons, to take exercise, and to see one another?

Whatever may be the motive for this inquiry, which cannot possibly terminate but in the relief, or even the liberation of the captives; we need not observe that the report of the commissioners cannot but be reprobated by all Europe as undeserving of credit, unless the investigation be fairly and openly managed by men of honourable and independent character, not influenced by personal interest, fear, or corruption; and unless the report is sanctioned by the signature of the parties concerned, or at least that it be open for their observations, in opposition to those of the commissioners.

RATISBON, *February* 19.

The impending new campaign has been officially announced to the diet of the empire. The declaration made on the 14th instant, on the part of the emperor, to the three colleges of the empire, contains amongst others, the following passage:

"The states must have acquired the most perfect conviction from many events, especially from the hostile sentiments expressed by the enemy against the integrity of the empire, that it became unavoidably necessary to make great efforts, to lose no time, in straining every nerve to support his Imperial majesty, in the generous patriotic resolution of employing all his forces for the welfare of the Germanic empire, and the preservation of its constitution, with all possible vigour, and with farther sacrifices of his resources."

The emperor then demands of all those states who wish for the further protection of the Imperial arms, the speedy furnishing of their Quintuple contingent of troops, who are to join the army of the emperor without delay: to furnish also the contingents in money, and the arrears of the Roman months, in order that the effective force may be seasonably known before the opening of the impending campaign, which is to be carried on with the greatest energy.

The emperor concludes his declaration by stating:

"His majesty the emperor and king, considering the immense efforts of the enemy, and the vicissitudes of the war which have hitherto taken place, will find it impossible to avert the hostile dangers which threaten the Germanic constitution, and the prosperity of certain districts of Germany, unless his co-states will grant him the most active support."

LONDON, *March* 8.

The bank have agreed to issue dollars at 4s. 9d. each, instead of 4s. 6d. as at first proposed. The number which they mean to issue, amounts to 1,000,000. On Sunday last 80,000 were stamped at the mint. The mark is the king's head, which is placed on the king of Spain's neck.

We have to state, upon the authority of letters from Petersburg, (and we believe that government were put in possession of the fact, by the last messenger that arrived from Sweden) the very important intelligence, that another naval armed neutrality is forming in the north, of which Russia is to be the head, and to furnish the largest quota of ships.

From the same source we are also informed, that under the mediation of Prussia, a commercial treaty is negotiating between Russia and the French republic, and that the partial admission of French commodities into the Russian ports, is to be looked upon as a preliminary measure, which is to be followed by greater privileges.

March 10—11.

The report which stated the sailing of the squadron collected at Dunkirk, we are enabled to say, is unfounded—a cutter belonging to Yarmouth station, on Tuesday last, looked into that port—there were several vessels there, some of them answering to the description of the large flat bottomed barges constructed to run into shoal water, and easily debark troops—but those did not wear an appearance equal to immediate service.—At Ostend all was inactive on Wednesday.

A neutral vessel arrived off Bridington, was on Wednesday boarded by the Seguil brig, a few hours after she had been examined by a Dutch sloop—the commander of which stated, that the Dutch fleet were lying at the Texel, at single anchor, waiting the first favourable wind to put to sea—that they had been joined by several frigates from Flushing, and a ship of the line from Rotterdam.

Paris journals of the 4th and 5th, arrived yesterday—they bring an account that peace is concluded between the pope and the French.

The following are the official letters published by the Directory on the subject of the peace concluded between the pope and the French republic.

Buonaparte, commander in chief, to the French Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Tolentino, 10 *Ventose, Feb* 19.

I shall send you immediately the 19 standards which we have taken from the pope in the different actions we have had with his troops. You will find annexed the copy of a letter which the Holy Father has written to me, and of my answer.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Pius Pope VI.

"Dear son, health and apostolic benediction.

"Desiring to terminate amicably our differences with the French republic by the retreat of the troops which you command, we send and depute to you, as our plenipotentiaries, two ecclesiastics, the cardinal Matty, who is perfectly known to you, and M. Caleppi; and two seculars, the duke Don Lewis Braschi, our nephew, and the marquis Camillus, who are invested with our full powers, to concert with you, promise, and subscribe such conditions as we hope will be just and reasonable, obliging ourselves under our faith and word to approve and ratify them in special form, in order that they may be valid and inviolable in all future time. Assured of the sentiments of good will which you have manifested, we have abstained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be persuaded of the entire confidence which we repose in you. We conclude by assuring you our perfect esteem, and in giving you the paternal apostolic benediction.

Given at St Peter's, in Rome, the 12th Feb. 1797, the 22d year of our pontificate,

"PIUS, P. P. XVI."

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to his holiness the pope.

"Head quarters, Tolentino, 1st Ventose, 5th year.

"Most Holy Father,

"I ought to thank your holiness for the obliging things contained in the letter which you have taken the trouble to write to me.

"The peace between the French republic and your holiness is just signed; I felicitate myself in being able to contribute to your personal safety.

"I entreat your holiness to guard against the persons who are at Rome, who are sold to the courts, the enemies of France, or who suffer themselves to be guided exclusively by the passions of hatred which the loss of territory constantly engenders.

"All Europe knows the pacific inclination, and the conciliatory virtue of your holiness. The French republic, I hope, will be one of the truest friends of Rome.

"I send my aid-de camp, chief of brigade, to express to your holiness the perfect esteem and veneration, which I have for your person, and to entreat you to confide in the desire which I have to give you on every occasion proofs of the respect and veneration with which I have the honour to be your most obedient servant.

Signed, "BUONAPARTE."

The Hamburg mail, due on Wednesday, arrived yesterday.—The archduke Charles commenced his military career with success, in having defeated the advanced guard of the French army, commanded by general Massena; after which his royal highness proceeded to Vienna to confult on a plan of operations.

The recent success which attended the operations of the archduke Charles, in the Tyrolese, has, as was expected, arrested Buonaparte in his progress to Rome. Previous to this, the republican general dismissed the envoy of the pope unheard, declaring, that in the capital alone would he treat with his holiness. On receiving, however, advice of the offensive movements of the Austrians, and possibly calculating on some opposition from the command of general Colli, he listened to the renewed proposals of the pope, and concluded a happy peace.

A court of common council was held yesterday at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were unanimously voted to Sir John Jervis, K. B. and to all the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, mariners, and soldiers in the fleet on the 14th of February—a sword, value 2000 guineas, was also voted to Sir John Jervis; and the freedom of the city, in gold boxes, value 100 guineas each, to all the admirals in the fleet, and to commodore Nelson.

DUBLIN, *March* 4.

The consternation which prevails from the late shock sustained by the public credit, is indescribable. All confidence in paper is gone, and business is at a complete stand.

For a considerable time on Thursday last the commissioners of the revenue refused to accept of notes of the bank of Ireland from such merchants as tender them in payment of the duties on their entries. The effects of their refusal may be easily conceived. It operated like an electric shock, and threw the whole metropolis into confusion.

Fortunately the prohibition was taken off in the course of the day—and the bank of Ireland notes were allowed currency at the custom-house.

At a circulating medium guinea notes have been adopted by the bank of Ireland, and a number of them have actually been issued.

NEW-YORK, *April* 19.

It is a fact (says a late English paper) confirmed by the testimony of many of the French prisoners, that so confident was the enemy in the success of the expedition against Ireland, that an hotel-keeper in Paris relinquished his establishment, as he said, to remove to Cork, and embarked his family and property with as much unconcern, as he would have removed from one house to another in the same street.

The elephant, who is considerably increased in size, is more tame, and quite improved in various accomplishments, has arrived here from Philadelphia, on his way to Boston. We are informed he is to be seen at No. 110, Front-street. He dances *Yankee Doodle* extremely well; he must therefore meet a favourable reception at his place of destination.

From a London Paper.

The result of the king of Sweden's late visit to Petersburg, is, we believe, very little understood. The following interesting particulars have reached us from good authority:

It is well known that the late empress employed every possible intrigue to break up the match between the king of Sweden and the princess of Mecklenburg, and went even so far as to threaten hostilities. She wished the king to marry her eldest grand-daughter, who is about 14 years of age; and having succeeded in breaking off the marriage with the princess of Mecklenburg, her Imperial majesty prevailed on the young king to pay a visit to Petersburg.

It must be acknowledged, that during his residence there, her majesty did every thing that magnificence and liberality could bestow in dazzling the mind of her royal guest. The king saw his intended bride, and there was every appearance that the contract of a public betrothing would be fulfilled. The day was even fixed for the ceremony; the grand duke, and most of the royal family, with the great officers of state, were assembled to witness the king's signature to the contract, when lo! his majesty excused himself from attending, and soon after left Petersburg without being betrothed. The grand duke, now emperor, never spoke to the king afterwards; but the late empress continued to treat him with great cordiality and affection to the moment of his departure.

It is said that the cause of the match being broken off was owing to the empress wishing to insist that there should be a public church in Stockholm for the exercise of the Greek religion; the king, however, refused to permit it, observing that he could only allow his intended bride a private chapel, and one Greek priest for her devotions.

It may be doubted that the Russians had need of the great forecast they have possessed for nearly a century. One of their maxims was—that to learn any thing, was to usurp upon the rights of their sovereign, who understood every thing; that to think what he knew was trouble, and to know any thing which he did not know, impiety.

It has been remarked, that fires are more frequent in London than in any other city in Europe, except Constantinople, owing principally to the unnecessary timber united in the construction of their buildings. In France and Germany, the vestibules, entrances, corridores, &c. of their theatres and public edifices, are all plastered or stuccoed, floored with brick, flagged, or tiled, as well as the apartments of most houses, particularly of the lower classes: the staircases of stone or brick, girded with wood, and timber is solely used in doors and windows for beams, roofs, and rafters; materials much cheaper, more durable, and as warm as those of wood, more safely heated with stoves, and thus capable of being rendered more comfortable, with far less fuel than our consumption of that important article: Taxes upon wainscot and wood, used in houses, &c. would gradually introduce a similar construction in England, and prevent the frequent fires in the metropolis.

The following are farther particulars of the late glorious defeat of the Spanish fleet.

Sir John Jervis had an accurate account of the force and course of the Spanish fleet, three days before he fell in with them. He called all the captains of his fleet on board, and communicated to them in person his plan of attack, and gave them their orders; the consequence of which was, that he had not occasion, during the whole of the action, to make above three or four signals, a circumstance that contributed to perplex the enemy very much.

As stated in the brave admiral's official letter, after he came near the enemy, he passed through part of their fleet in two close lines, the ships composing the off line, or starboard, firing through the intervals between those of the near or larboard line. When the British fleet had passed in this way about half the Spanish fleet, the former tacked, and forming in a line ahead, stood through the enemy's fleet, cutting off from the others about one third of it. Our van ships having retacked, closed with the enemy's ships thus cut off, while some of our fleet wore after the other part of the Spanish fleet. The action now became warm, and soon fortunately decisive. Towards evening the Irresistible and Diadem were so closely engaged with the enemy, that the admiral was obliged frequently to repeat the signal to call them off.

The Captain, commodore Nelson's ship, was found at the close of the action, lying between the San Josef and San Nicholas, and aboard of both at the same time. It required a good deal of skill and exertion to get them disentangled.

On the 15th, the master of a Portuguese vessel informed Sir John Jervis, that he had that day passed a very large Spanish ship, wholly dismasted and disabled, (supposed to be the Santissima Trinidada) and a frigate with British colours was sailing round her. This was supposed to be the Mohannaise, on her way from Gibraltar to Lisbon. The admiral as soon as he reached Lagos Bay, dispatched three frigates the Minerva, the Inconstant, the Niger, and the Raven sloop, in quest of this disabled ship, with orders, if they did not find her in the place described, to return to him immediately.

We are happy in being able to say, that the best grounded hopes were entertained of the frigates having fallen in with this ship, as they had not returned to Lagos Bay, when Sir R. Calder sailed, which was not till the morning of the 19th.

The wind, after the action, was unfavourable for the Spaniards reaching Cadiz. They had been in sight of Lagos Bay for three days after the action, but seemed so panic struck, that they shewed no disposition to renew it. They had afterwards stood to the southward, and we have good reason to believe it was Sir John Jervis's intention immediately to put to sea in quest of them again.

On the arrival of our fleet in Lagos Bay, 3200 prisoners were landed from the four prizes, not including the wounded, nor upwards of 400 young men that were kept to attend upon the sick and wounded.

The above 3200 were liberally furnished with four days provisions by the British admiral, and permitted to go by land to Cadiz, a distance of only two days journey, a receipt having been taken for them from the Spanish consul at Lagos.

The Portuguese opened the churches for the reception of the sick and wounded Spaniards, and they were attended by our surgeons, as well as also by some of their own from Spain.

The British wounded were paid every mark of attention that gratitude could dictate on the part of the Portuguese.

Commodore Nelson had joined Sir John Jervis's fleet only two days before the action took place. He had come from the Mediterranean in the Minerva.

STATE PAPERS.

Imperial ukasa, or edict, issued at Petersburg, respecting the importation of French and Dutch merchandise.

Paul I, by the grace of God, emperor and sole governor of all the Russias, &c.

We do most graciously ordain.

1. The importation of all French wines, without exception, also sallad oils of Provence, olives, capers, anchovies to be freely permitted in all our harbours, in neutral bottoms.

2. French and Spanish brandy is only permitted to be imported by neutral ships, in those harbours which are specified in the ukasa of the 11th of December, 1784, and to which we add the ports of Libau and Windau.

3. The duties on wines, oils, &c. shall be taken from the tariff of September 27, 1782, till a new one shall appear, and duty on French brandy shall be regulated agreeably to the ukasa of November 25, 1793.

4. The ukasa of the 8th of April, 1793, shall be strictly observed, so far as it forbids the importation of various French goods, and of others which are mere objects of luxury; as likewise all communication with the French until a lawful government ordained by the said ukasa shall also no longer be demanded in the future importation of French goods, except for such articles for which some duties are to be remitted.

Done at St. Petersburg, Jan. 22, 1797.

SECOND UKASA.

Paul I, &c.

We do hereby most graciously permit the free importation in all our harbours, of such Dutch goods as are not prohibited in the tariff or the ukasa, provided such importation takes place in ships belonging to neutral powers. Those goods are to pay duties prescribed by the tariff of September 27, 1782, till a new tariff shall be published.

Done at St. Petersburg, Jan. 22, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 27.*

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 26.

"The British packet sailed yesterday from the Hook, and a French corvette, of 14 guns and 76 men, which has been laying here for some time, immediately followed. The pilot is just come up, and informs, that the packet was not above 4 miles ahead, when he left the corvette last evening, so that there is no doubt but she must be taken, having only 6 guns and 30 men.

"A gentleman who arrived in the Venelia, from Bristol, informs, that the ships William Penn, Ellice, and Star, were windbound in the Pool, on the 12th March; and from the strong easterly winds which prevailed for some time after the sailing of the Venelia, it was not probable they could have sailed before the 20th."

The British ships of war lying in the Chesapeake, consist of the squadrons under admiral Vandeput, and captain Murray, the former is in the St. Albans, 64, with the Andromeda and Assistance frigates, and Esperance sloop of war, and a store-ship—and the latter in the Resolution of 74, with the Thetis, Topaze and Prevoyante frigates, and the Lynx sloop of war.

About 12 o'clock last night a frame building, on the east side of Front, near South-street, was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely consumed—no further injury was done.

The London Star of the 11th of March, says—"We have seen a letter from Lisbon, mentioning that the Santissima Trinidada had sunk, before she could reach a port.

NORFOLK, *April 24.*

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads the British ship Patsey, captain Peacock, in 9 weeks from Liverpool. In lat. 38, long. 31, fell in with the wreck of the American ship Betsey, from off which he took the captain and nine of the crew; one of whom has given us the following melancholy particulars:

The ship Betsey, captain Kennedy, of Wiscasset, loaded and sailed from that port for Liverpool, with a cargo of timber. On the 22d day out, while laying to in a gale of wind, she lost her rudder; in which situation she continued for 12 days, when her stern post came out, and she immediately filled with water. Thus situated, they took to main and foretops, where they remained for ten days, during which time they subsisted on snow, when they fortunately fell in with the ship Patsey. It blowing a gale, and night coming on, captain Peacock could only take the men from out of the foretop that night; before day came, two of the people were washed out of the maintop, and capt. P. saved the remaining four. The cabin boy died with the extreme cold the night after they took to the tops.

Annapolis, May 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. X.

"*Dii, quibus in numerum*———————
"*Vos mihi sacrarum penetralia paudite verum,*
"*Et vestri secreta poli, qua lampida ditem*
"*Flexit Amor.*"

CLAUDIAN.

WHEN a character is exhibited to the public, which is intended to claim attention, it excites a curiosity, which it is every writer's duty to gratify, to become acquainted with the particulars of such a character from the earliest period of life. I shall, therefore, before I proceed to the more interesting part of the history of Eumenes, give a short sketch of those traits in his juvenile character which so eminently distinguished him as he ripened into manhood.

I must, however, caution my readers, before they proceed to the narrative of Eumenes, that they are not to expect any thing of the romantic or wonderful. The events are such as might every day occur but are not therefore the less interesting. To a mind capable of just observation, there is no scene so well calculated to engage the attention as the most noble and generous passion of the soul, contending against the rigid principles of gratitude and honour.—I am well aware that, in the present taste for novelty, he who professes to treat of the effects of wonder-working love, must, in order to gratify a cheated and insatiable curiosity, work up his fancy to the highest pitch of enthusiasm—rack his imagination for improbable events, and generally succeeds in proportion to the violation of the modest bounds of nature. But having fixed on the story of Eumenes, and feeling myself bound by an obligation to the public and a sacred duty to my departed friend,

"Though I shall little grace his cause
"I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver
"Of his whole course of love."

My acquaintance with Eumenes commenced at a period of life when unhackneyed in the artifices of men, the generous ardour of youth, disdaining the restraints of prudential considerations, bears down all the petty advantages of dissimulation, and lays open the whole soul to observation. On his arrival at the seminary where our acquaintance commenced, he was spoken of as a young gentleman, studious, reserved, well informed, and of uncommon application, but totally unacquainted with the general routine of collegiate studies. Eumenes, however, resolved to be a scholar, and his mind was adequate to the determination; it was a favourite maxim with him that for a man to become what he wished to be, it is sufficient to resolve on it. A few months of severe application qualified him for a situation to which no person supposed he would aspire; and it was with much pleasure I saw him stationed at my side, in a class which was soon to conclude their academical career. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he laboured from an early negligence of systematic education, his abilities soon rendered him conspicuous among his companions. The mind of Eumenes was not calculated for a subordinate station. He possessed a versatility of genius which seemed equally adapted to every department of science. To whatever branch of literature our attention was directed, Eumenes proceeded with a degree of alacrity which evinced a consciousness of a capacity to exalt, and render it delightful. The boldness with which he advanced a mathematical problem, and his circumspection in a logical proposition, announced a mind clear, accurate and just in forming, firm, and decided in delivering, opinions in which truth was demonstrably evident. In those exercises which were required of his own pen, there was a refinement of taste, a fervency of expression; a boldness of conception and energy of thought, which was wholly peculiar to Eumenes.

But the talents of Eumenes were not his strongest recommendations. He possessed a large portion of that native fire and impetuosity of temper, which is the universal concomitant of genius. Honest, warm and generous in all his sentiments, he was candid, sincere and unsuspecting. Though he was not totally insensible to the pleasures of society, he was but ill qualified for their enjoyments. He had never formed himself to the ceremonies of fashion, or the etiquette of a drawing room. Backward and unassuming, his conversation was to be sought, not obtruded. He admired and applauded the urbanity of others, but did not partake of their vivacity. From his habitual reserve, and the ardour of his disposition, Eumenes had no intimate acquaintances but his friends; these were few in number and he loved them with a sincerity and warmth of affection which bordered on enthusiasm. It is something remarkable that he chose his friends among persons much younger than himself, and in literary conversation always preferred the society of men far advanced in life. His hours of relaxation were generally devoted to the company of some elegant and accomplished female friend whose situation in life secured him from the effects of a tender impression. But as Eumenes was incapable of restraint on his feelings, he avowed his sentiments to his friends without reserve.—When I have expressed my surprise to my friend, that he should make choice of his associates among persons so much younger and more inexperienced than himself, his reply has been, "among such "I find more honest simplicity, warmth of sentiment, "and genuine integrity, than in persons of my own "age: at my period of life young men begin to be- "come acquainted with the maxims of selfishness and "duplicity; they assume the man of the world and "think themselves bound to deceive and dissemble "whenever circumstances shall put in their power— "Honour, integrity and friendship are immolated at "the shrine of interest."

Such was the character, and such the sentiments of my unfortunate friend. If I have been tediously minute my readers will please to observe, that the traces of Eumenes have made a lasting impression on my memory, and his recent and melancholy death has revived every tender sentiment of affectionate friendship. A few months previous to that period when, released from the regular discipline of a college life, we all expected to return with rapture and applause to the anxious bosoms of our parents and our friends, a circumstance occurred which called forth all the philosophy, firmness and delicacy of Eumenes. In the small circle of his acquaintance there was one family to which he was particularly indebted for their kindness and attention. The general character of my friend was sufficient to recommend him to the particular notice of Mr. X——. A similarity of sentiment soon created a mutual friendship, and Eumenes became an intimate and favourite. But Mr. X. was not the most interesting member of his family. Helena was the daughter of his brother, an eminent merchant, who dying in her infancy, left her sole heiress to a considerable estate, putting her in some measure under the power of her uncle. Brought up to all the useful and elegant accomplishments of female education, Helena was at this period advancing in her fifteenth year. Tall and elegant in her person, and uncommonly fascinating in her manners, you immediately forget that she was not a regular beauty. Helena, however, was more remarkable for the intelligence, tender and interesting expression of her countenance, than the symetry of her features. Though there was nothing singular, yet there was a peculiarity in her dress, and a wild disorder in the expression of her fine blue eyes, which personk strongly of the romantic. At the time when

her acquaintance with ——— commenced, she was addressed by a young gentleman whose character was apparently unexceptionable, and who had the address to pass himself off for a man of extensive fortune. Lucio had succeeded in ingratiating himself with the uncle, and saw no reason to despair. The affections of Helena were yet to be disposed of, for though in compliance with her uncles pleasure she had not absolutely rejected her lover, she had been far from giving him any encouragement, anxiously waiting till some unlooked for event should relieve her from his importunities. The contrast in the characters of Lucio and Eumenes did not escape the penetration of Helena. She first valued the latter as an acquaintance, and then esteemed him as a friend. One evening as Eumenes was entering the house and passing the library his attention was arrested by the tremulous voice of Helena; as he proceeded he heard her exclaim, "No! I never "will sacrifice my affections to the commands of my "uncle—I may enrage my father's brother, and draw "down the censure of the world, but Lucio shall "never be my——— (her lips seemed to refuse to "pronounce the word) husband—My life at least is "remains in my power—Would to God I could find "some substantial objection!"

This scene was too much for the feelings of Eumenes, his whole soul took a generous interest in behalf of the distressed Helena—he rushed into her presence and declared Lucio an impostor in point of fortune, and a man of infamous character.—Lucio had travelled much faster than his reputation, and, so far, succeeded in his impositions. Unfortunately for him, Eumenes had passed through his late place of residence, and was well authorised in his declaration. Upon this information an explanation took place between Lucio and the uncle of Helena, in consequence of which, Eumenes was called upon to seal his veracity with his blood.

A.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at the house of the late WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, one negro woman and child, one horse and cow. The sale to be for ready money.

All persons having claims against the deceased's estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to the said William Goldsmith as sheriff, or on his own private account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

ALLEN QUYNN, Administrator.

May 2, 1797.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 13th inst. at the late dwelling house of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased,

SEVERAL country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 17th inst. at the late dwelling house of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased,

SUNDRY articles of household and kitchen furniture; also a very valuable collection of law and miscellaneous books. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten pounds, on the purchaser's entering into bond, with approved security.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just commenced business in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, fronting the market, where he has for sale an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season, also GROCERIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

May 3, 1797.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GADSBY, in Alexandria,

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to WM. HARTSHORNE, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

April 13, 1797.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clever lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on Tuesday the 9th instant,

THE LAND wherein I now live, containing 400 acres, or more, about 20 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a fine seat just below that may have the advantages of both streams, which never fail, and every timber on the spot, and from the great advantages of fine meadows, and nearly one half fine timber, I can venture to say no land in the state is superior. Also a quantity of valuable SLAVES, and STOCK of all kinds. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; if it proves a bad day the first fair day.

CHARLES BURGESS.

Prince-George's county, May 3, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 11th day of May next, at the house of Mrs. MARGARET STEUART, in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the personal estate of the late Captain JOHN STEUART, deceased, consisting of sundry valuable slaves, one milch cow, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for READY MONEY only.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

THE creditors of the said JOHN STEUART are once more requested to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the executors, on or before the first day of June next, and to appear at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in Annapolis, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on that day, that their claims may be settled, and their proportion of assets paid.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, April 25, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

Imported Millinery

Of the latest and most elegant fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

HAS the honour of acquainting the ladies, she has imported in the Montezuma, from London, part of her spring patterns, amongst which are, the Jockey, Caroline, and Telegraphe bonnets; also, the elegant full dress cap, as worn the queen's birth night, 16th January last. Likewise received, by the Patriolen, from Liverpool, a handsome collection of ostrich and fancy feathers. Mrs. Williams will shortly receive the remainder of her spring patterns from a different milliner in London, that the ladies may have a greater choice of variety. She being determined to spare no pains or expence to merit a continuance of commands from the ladies of this city and the country adjacent. By the Adriana (daily expected) she will receive a very handsome collection of silk goods, also every article used in the making of millinery.

Ladies at any distance sending their orders in writing will be served same as if present, and the articles forwarded with the utmost care, by land or water carriage.

The ladies are most respectfully informed, no abatement will be made from the price asked, or can any article of millinery be returned or exchanged.

London millinery store, Lemmon-street, first street above Gay-street, nearly opposite South-street, leading to the new theatre, Baltimore, April 3, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 29th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

Notice,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next, and will continue sitting from day to day for twenty days, to hear appeals and make transfers of property.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. C. T. A. A. Cy.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitsunday next.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN JACOB, Register.

April 26, 1797.

St. Mary's county, near Leonard-town, April 24, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against JOSHUA MILLARD, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, and all those indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH MILLARD, Executor.

Will cover this season, at West river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; at eight dollars a mare, and one dollar to to the groom, READY CASH, or at twelve dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is paid by the first day of October next,

BELSIZE,

A FINE bay colt, now rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, he was got by Governor STONE's high bred imported horse PAYMASTER, his dam by CHARLES CARROLL, (of Carrollton) Esq's. well known horse BADGER, his grand-dam by col. LLOYD's horse TRAVELLER, his great-grand-dam by col. TASKER's imported horse OTHELLO, his great great grand-dam by the imported horse OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare QUEEN MAB.

Good pasturage, in a good fence, GRATIS, for those mares with which the cash is sent, and for others at three shillings and nine-pence per week. No mare will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with her to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, overseer, who will superintend, but not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

At the same place will cover the well known coach horse HARDY, now rising ten years old, at four dollars, if the money is sent with the mare, or six dollars if paid by the first day of October next.

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable sure foal getter) will also cover at the same place, at six dollars sent with the mare, or eight dollars paid by the first day of October next.

Good pasturage for mares, but none will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with them to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

April 25, 1797. 10tw

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, three negroes, two men and one woman, one committed on March 12th, by the name of DICK, who says he belongs to Mr. JOHN WAITENEYS, of Anne-Arundel county. One committed on April 18th, by the name of ZELIM, a French negro, who says he belongs to Mr. NICHOLAS FEBRUARY, of Georgetown, near the Federal City; his cloathing is a short blue upper jacket, brown under jacket and trousers. And RACHEL, committed on April 19th, who says she formerly belonged to Mr. THOMAS FREEMAN, but was sold to Mr. GEORGE SMITH, of Loudon county; her cloathing is a calico gown, a calico shawl, and blue under petticoat. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 22, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday the 24th of April from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named WILL, he sometimes calls himself BILL WATKINS, he is about five feet six or seven inches high, of a black complexion; he had on when he went away a Bath coating sailor's jacket, lined with red flannel, a striped swandown under ditto, and white country cloth trousers, and sundry other cloathing, so that he may change them as may best suit his purpose. I expect he may be in the neighbourhood of South river, as his father I understand lives with Mr. HENRY HALL. Whoever takes up the said negro, and confines him any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN MERRIKEN.

Broad Neck, April 26, 1797.

TAKEN up, in November, 1796, drifting, just below the Three Sisters, a YAWL, about 18 feet long, with her stem torn quite out, very much rucked, is now in the possession of the subscriber. Whoever is belongs to will prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER PARISH.

Anne-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the eighth day of June next, if fair, or the firſt fair day, on twelve months credit, the ſale to be continued from day to day until all is ſold, the purchaſers to give bond, with approved ſecurity, before any thing will be delivered,

THAT valuable plantation whereon the ſaid Samuel Maynard now lives, ſituated within two miles of Herring Bay, containing about 250 acres, with ſome improvements thereon. Alſo a number of country born negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, the ſtock of horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſheep, plantation utenſils, houſehold and kitchen furniture.

And, on Thurſday the fifteenth day of June, will be ſold, at Lower-Marlborough, a parcel of European goods, one half of the ſchooner Friendſhip, with her tackle and furniture, as ſhe now lies in Patuxent river. Further particulars will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOHN THOMAS, JOSEPH WILKINSON, } Truſtees.

P. S. All perſons who have, or formerly had, connexions with capt. Maynard in trade, are requeſted to produce the books, or a ſtatement from ſaid books, with all bonds and accounts relative to ſuch concerns, on or before the day of ſale, and all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Samuel Maynard are hereby called on to make them known, and all indebted to make payment to the truſtees.

3 J. T. J. W.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yelloviſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797. 3

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been ſome time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handſome aſſortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid ſandal vamps, handſomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend ſoles, and a parcel of excellent ſeal ſkins, ſuitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and faſhionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his ſincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax, not exceeding three ſhillings and nine-pence current money in any one year, for every hundred pounds of property within the ſaid city, and the precincts thereof.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HALKERSTONE, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcriber.

ELIZABETH HALKERSTONE, Admx.

Upper-Marlborough, April 5, 1797. 4

THE partnerſhip of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual conſent this day diſſolved; all perſons being indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having claims to exhibit them for ſettlement.

6 JONATHAN PINKNEY. JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

THE partnerſhip of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to them for profeſſional ſervices to call on either of them, or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to ſettle their accounts.

6 J. MURRAY, J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

Bank of Baltimore.

1ſt April, 1797.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into conſideration the great advantages likely to ariſe to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authoriſed by the charter to call for this payment at ſuch time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the ſtockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each ſhare, in gold or ſilver, at the bank aforeſaid.

JAMES COX, Caſhier.

N. B. It is intended that the firſt half yearly dividend ſhall be declared on the above-mentioned 5th day of June.

5

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

5 THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county, ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril.

6 S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

Annapolis, March 20, 1797.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN HALL, Eſq; late of Anne-Arundel county deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be paid, and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment without delay.

X ELEANOR HALL, Executrix of JOHN HALL.

N. B. Mr. Hall, in his life-time, lent a number of his books to his acquaintances. Thoſe who have them are requeſted to return them to me.

E. H.

Merrikin's Contract for ſale.

THE ſubſcribers will ſell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the north ſide of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly ſurrounded with ſaid river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a ſmall expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the beſt pine for ſhips, ſpars, &c. beſides a conſiderable quantity of cheſnut and oak timber. Veſſels of any burthen may load cloſe in with the ſhore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has ſuch advantages for fiſhing and fowling. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and a more full deſcription given on the 8th day of June, on the premiſes, when it will be ſold to the higheſt bidder. Mr. Hampton Roberſon, living on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

6 HENRY HALL DORSEY, HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

12 HENRY RIDGELY.

Valuable property for ſale for Caſh, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the ſecond Thurſday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not ſold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, ſituated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three ſeparate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Eſq; a large brick building, handſomely ſituated, with every convenience and improvement, ſuitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houſes, with gardens, now in the poſſeſſion of diſſerent tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under leaſe for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be ſold, to accommodate the purchaſer, either in ſeparate lots, or the whole. Alſo a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DUVALL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and other out houſes, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy ſituation, and very convenient to oyſters, crabs, and a great variety of fiſh and wild fowl in their reſpective ſeaſons. A further deſcription of this property is deemed unneceſſary, as any one inclined to purchaſe would doubtleſs wiſh to view the ſame. The title to this land is indiſputable, and on the purchaſe money being paid a conveyance in fee-ſimple will be immediately given. The terms of ſale will be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The ſubſcriber has ſeveral thouſand acres of land, in the ſtate of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near the valuable tract of the late Preſident, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City. W. W.

March 8, 1797. 9

HIGH FLYER,

Will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at ſix guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if ſent with the mare, or paid at the end of the ſeaſon.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat, Thiſtle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Hutchiſon's Thiſtle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miſs Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, ſhe was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowſy, Toriſmond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great great grand-dam by Makeleſs, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodſworth, Layton Barb Mare.

7 JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be incloſed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for eſcape or accident.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797. 8

WHEREAS I gave my bond to DANIEL SMITH for thirty pounds current money, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, and the year following I became ſecurity for the ſaid Daniel Smith in a bond payable to EDWARD ABELL, for a larger ſum of money, part of which I have paid to the ſaid Edward Abell, and I ſtill remain ſecurity for the Balance due on ſaid bond, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment from Daniel Smith of my bond, as I will not pay off the ſaid bond, nor any part thereof.

X JOHN AVIS.

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